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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/790,308	03/01/2004	Ching-Kwang Lee	370.8007USU	9325
7590	09/14/2005		EXAMINER [REDACTED]	LANDRUM, EDWARD F
Paul D. Greeley, Esq. Ohlandt, Greeley, Ruggiero & Perle, L.L.P. 10th Floor One Landmark Square Stamford, CT 06901-2682			ART UNIT [REDACTED]	PAPER NUMBER 3724
DATE MAILED: 09/14/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/790,308	LEE, CHING-KWANG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Edward F. Landrum	3724	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected.
7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 01 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) Other: Dictionary Definition.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Haglund (U.S Patent No. 2,888,247).

Regarding claim 1, Haglund teaches a cutting insert comprising: a body (10) and a punch head (11) including two compact layers (12 and 13) of cobalt-containing tungsten carbide, the lower compact layer (13) welded to said body (10) to form a cutting unit (Col. 4, lines 7-9, also see Figures 1 and 4), and the upper contact layer sintered to the lower compact layer (Col. 4, lines 40-50). The Second College Edition of the *American Heritage Dictionary* defines the term sintering as the welding together of metallic powder. Therefore, the upper and lower compact layers of Lee are welded together.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, Haglund teaches (Col. 3, lines 3-40; Col. 4, lines 69-72; Col. 5, lines 1-41; also see Table 1) the upper contact layer (12) having less cobalt and therefore more tungsten than said lower compact layer (13). Moreover, Haglund teaches the tungsten carbide particle size in said upper layer (12) is larger than that of the lower contact layer (13).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Lee (U.S Publication No. 2002/0112588) teaches a sintered cobalt, containing tungsten carbide, product, and a process for making the same.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Edward F. Landrum whose telephone number is 571-272-5567. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Allan Shoap can be reached on 571-272-4514. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EFL
9/8/2005

an
Allan N. Shoap
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Group 3700

Second College Edition

The
**American Heritage
Dictionary**

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Reference Division, Houghton Mifflin Company
Two Park Street, Boston, MA 02108

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

American Heritage dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: American Heritage dictionary of the English language. New college ed. c1976.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Morris, William, 1913—

PE1625.A54 1982 423 82-9346

ISBN 0-395-32943-4

ISBN 0-395-32944-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America

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STAFF

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Lee I

Usage
Dwigh
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Englist
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The M
Henry

GUIDE

STYLE I

PRONUN

DICTION

BIOGRA

GEOGRA

ABBREV

FOUR-YE

TWO-YE

PICTURE



siphon

Sino- | Sistine

nomic independence and the renewal of culture in Ireland. [Ir. Gael. : *sinn*, we + *fein*, self.]

Sino- pref. Chinese: *Sinology*. [Fr. < L. *Sinae*, the Chinese < Gk. *Sinai* < Ar. *Sin*, China.]

sino-a-tri-al (sī-nō-ă-trē-ăl) adj. Of or pertaining to the sinoatrial node. [SIN(OUS) + ATRIAL.]

sinoatrial node n. A small mass of specialized cardiac muscle fibers located in the posterior wall of the right atrium of the heart that generates the initiating impulses of the heart beat.

Si-no-log-ue also **Si-no-log** (sī-nō-lōg', -lōg', sīnō'-) n. A student of Sinology. [Fr., back-formation < *Sinologie*, Sinology.]

Si-no-logy (sī-nōlōjē, sī-) n. The study of Chinese language, literature, or civilization. [Fr. *Sinologie* < *Sino*, Sino- + *-logie*, -logy.] —**Si-no-log-i-cal** (sī-nō-lōj'ikāl, sīnō'-) adj. —**Si-no-log-i-st** n.

Si-no-phile (sī-nō-fīl', sīnō'-) n. One friendly to the Chinese and their interests.

Si-no-Ti-be-tan (sī-nō-tē-bē-tān, sīnō'-) n. A language family that includes the Sinitic and Tibeto-Burman branches.

—**Si-no-Ti-be-tan** adj.

sinter (sīn'tər) n. 1. *Geol.* A chemical sediment or crust, as of porous silica, deposited by a mineral spring. 2. A mass formed by sintering. —v. -tered, -ter-ing, -ters. —tr. To weld together (metallic powder, for example) partially and without melting. —*intr.* To form a homogeneous mass by heating without melting. [G. iron dross.]

sin-u-ate (sīn'yoō-ăt', -ăt') also **sin-u-ated** (-ăt'ăd) adj. Having a wavy indented margin, as a leaf. [Lat. *sinuatus*, p.part. of *sinuare*, to bend < *sinus*, curve.] —**sin-u-ate-ly** adv. —**sin-u-ation** (-ăsh'ăn) n.

sin-u-o-si-ty (sīn'yoō-ăs'-tē) n., pl. -ties. 1. The quality of being sinuous. 2. A bending or curving shape or movement.

sin-u-ous (sīn'yoō-ăs) adj. 1. Characterized by many curves or turns; winding. 2. Supple and lithe. 3. Sinuate. [Lat. *sinuatus* < *sinus*, curve.] —**sin-u-ously** adv. —**sin-u-ous-ness** n.

sin-u-s (sīn'yoō-s) n. 1. A depression or cavity formed by a bending or curving. 2. *Anat.* a. A dilated channel for the passage of chiefly venous blood. b. Any of various air-filled cavities in the cranial bones, esp. one communicating with the nostrils. 3. *Pathol.* A fistula or channel to a suppurating cavity. 4. *Bot.* A notch or indentation between lobes of a leaf or corolla. [Lat. *sinus*, curve, hollow.]

sin-u-si-tis (sīn'yoō-si-tēs) n. Inflammation of a sinus membrane, esp. in the nasal region.

sin-u-soid, (*sīn'yoō-soid*, -nyō'-) n. A sine curve. [Med. Lat. *sinus*, sine < Lat. curve + -OID]. —**sin'u-soid'al** (-soid'ăl) adj.

sinuoidal projection n. A map projection in which areas are equal to corresponding areas on a globe, the parallels and the prime meridian being straight lines and the other meridians being increasingly curved outward from the prime meridian.

Si-on (sī'ōn) n. Variant of Zion.

Siou-an (sīō'ān) n. A large North American Indian language family spoken from Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains and southward to Arkansas. [*Siou(x)* + -AN.] —*Siouan* adj.

Sioux (sōō) n., pl. **Siouxs** (sōō, sōōz). 1. a. Any of the various groups of Sioux-speaking North American Indian peoples formerly occupying parts of the Great Plains in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Nebraska. b. An individual member of one of the Sioux groups. 2. Any of the languages of the Sioux. [Fr., short for *Nadouessioux* < Ojibwa *nātōwēssiwāk*, the Dakota.] —*Sioux* adj.

sip (sīp) v. sipped, sipping, sips. —tr. 1. To drink delicately and in small quantities. 2. To drink from in sips. —intr. To drink in sips. —n. 1. The act of sipping. 2. A small quantity of liquid sipped. [ME *sippen*] —**sip'per** n.

siphon also **syphon** (sīfōn') n. 1. A pipe or tube fashioned or deployed in an inverted U shape and filled until atmospheric pressure is sufficient to force a liquid from a reservoir in one end of the tube over a barrier higher than the reservoir and out the other end. 2. *Zool.* A tubular organ, esp. of aquatic invertebrates such as squids or clams, by which water is taken in or expelled. —v. -phoned, -phon-ing, -phones. —*intr.* To draw off or convey through or as if through a siphon. —*intr.* To pass through a siphon. [Fr. < Lat. *siphō* < Gk. *siphōn*, tube.] —**siphōn-ai**, **siphōn'ic** (sīfōn'ik) adj.

siphōn-o-phore (sīfōn'ō-fōr', -fōr', sīfō-nōr') n. Any of various colonial marine coelenterates of the order Siphonophora, which includes the Portuguese man-of-war. [NL *Siphonophora*, order name : Lat. *siphō*, siphon + Gk. *phōrein*, to bear.]

siphōn-o-stel (sīfōn'ō-stēl', sīfō-nō-stēl') n. A vascular tube surrounding the pith in the stems of certain plants. [SIPHON + STELE.] —**siphōn-o-stell'e** (-stēl'ē) adj.

siphōn-icle (sīfōn'ikl) n. 1. A tubelike structure in the body of a shelled cephalopod, such as a chambered nautilus, extending through each chamber of the shell. 2. A dorsal tube in an aphid, secreting a waxy fluid. [Lat. *siphunculus*, dim. of *siphō*, siphon.]

sip-pet (sīp'ĕt) n. A small piece of toast or bread soaked in gravy or other juice. [*rip*, alteration of *sop*.]

sir (sīr) n. 1. Often Sir. A respectful form of address used instead of a man's name. 2. Sir. A title of honor used before the given name or the full name of baronets and knights.

3. A gentleman of rank. [ME, var. of *sire*. —*see* SIRE.]

sir-dar (sīr'dār', sōr-dār') n. A person of high rank, esp. in India. [Hindi *sardār* < Pers. : *sar*, head + *-dār*, holder.]

sire (sīr) n. 1. a. A father. b. *Archaic.* A male ancestor; forefather. 2. The male parent of an animal, esp. a domesticated mammal such as a horse. 3. *Archaic.* A gentleman of rank.

4. *Archaic.* A title and form of address to a superior, used esp. in addressing a king. —*tr.v.* sired, siring, sires. To beget. [ME < OFr. < Lat. *senior*, older, comp. of *sexus*, old.]

sir-e (sīr'ē) n. Variant of *siree*.

sir-en (sīr'ēn) n. 1. Often Siren. *Gk. Myth.* One of a group of sea nymphs who by their sweet singing lured mariners to destruction on the rocks surrounding their island. 2. A beautiful, seductive woman; temptress.

3. a. A device in which compressed air or steam is driven against a rotating perforated disk to create a loud, penetrating whistle, wailing, or other sound as a signal or warning. b. An instrument producing a similar sound as a signal or warning. 4. Any of several North American amphibians of the family Sirenidae, having an eelike body and no hind limbs. [ME < OFr. *se-reine* < LLat. *sirena* < Lat. *Siren* < Gk. *Seirén*.]

sir-e-nian (sīr'ē-nē-ān) n. A herbivorous aquatic mammal of the order Sirenia, which includes the manatee and the dugong. —*adj.* Of or belonging to the Sirenia. [*LNat. Sirenia*, order name < Lat. *Siren*, *siren*.]

sire-n song n. An enticing plea or appeal, esp. one that is deceptively alluring.

Sir-i-us (sīr'ēs) n. A star in the constellation Canis Major, the brightest star in the sky, approximately 8.7 light years distant from Earth. [Lat. < Gk. *Seirōs* < *seirios*, burning.]

sir-loin (sīr'lōin') n. A cut of meat, esp. of beef, from the upper part of the loin between the rump and the porterhouse. [OFr. *surlōne* : *sur*, above (< Lat. *super*) + *lōne*, loin < Lat. *lumbus*.]

si-ro-cō (sīrōkō') also **sci-ro-cō** (shā-) n., pl. -cos. 1. A hot, humid south or southeasterly wind of southern Italy, Sicily, and the Mediterranean islands, originating in the Sahara as a dry, dusty wind but becoming moist as it passes over the Mediterranean. 2. A hot or warm southerly wind, esp. one moving toward a low barometric pressure center. [Ital. < Ar. *shraq*, east.]

sir-rah (sīr'ā) n. *Obs.* Mister; fellow. Used as a contemptuous form of address. [Alteration of SIR.]

sir-ree also **sir-e** (sīr'ē) n. *Informal.* Sir. Used after yes or no for emphasis.

sirup (sīr'üp, sūr'-) n. Variant of *syrup*.

sir-vente (sīr-vānt') also **sir-ven-tes** (-vēn'țēs) n., pl. -vantes (-vānt', -vānt') also -ven-tes (-vēn'țēs). A form of lyric verse of the Provençal troubadours satirizing political, social, or moral themes. [Fr. < Prov. *serventes* < *servent*, servant < Lat. *serviens*, pp. part. of *servire*, to serve < *servus*, servant.]

sis (sīs) n. *Informal.* Sister.

si-sal (sīs'äl', -zäl') n. 1. A fleshy plant, *Agave sisalana*, native to Mexico, widely cultivated for its large leaves that yield a stiff fiber used for cordage and rope. 2. a. The fiber of the sisal. b. The fiber of certain similar or related plants. [Mex. Sp., after *Sisal*, a town in Yucatán.]

si-sin (sīs'kin) n. Any of several small birds of the family Fringillidae, esp. *Carduelis spinus*, of Eurasia, or the pine siskin. [MDu. *sitsken*, dim. of MLG *sīsek*, of Slav. orig.]

si-sli-fied (sīs'fīd') adj. Of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a sissy; effeminate.

si-sy (sīs'ē) n., pl. -sies. 1. An effeminate boy or man; milk-sop. 2. A timid or cowardly person. 3. *Informal.* Sister. [*sis*, short for SISTER.] —**si-sy' adj.**

si-sy bar n. *Informal.* A narrow, inverted bar shaped like a U that rises from behind the seat of a motorcycle or bicycle and that supports the driver or a passenger.

si-si-ter (sīs'är) n. 1. a. A female having the same mother and father as another. b. A female having one parent in common with another. 2. A female who shares a common ancestry, allegiance, character, or purpose with another or others, specifically: a. A kinswoman. b. A female fellow member of a sorority. c. A fellow woman, friend, or companion. 3. *Informal.* A girl or woman. Used as a form of direct address. 4. Sister. *Eccles.* a. A member of a religious order of women; nun. b. A form of address for such a person.

Si-oh-By (sītōlōjē) n. The science of *si-oh-By*. [Gk. *sitos*, food, grain + *-LOGY*.]

si-tor-ol (sītōr'ōl', -rōl', sīt'-) n. Solids that occur in plants and are used as hormones. [Gk. *sitos*, food, grain + *-ER*.]

si-tar (sīt'är) n. 1. One that sits, esp. to allow, put.]

si-th-down (sīt'down') n. 1. A work site workers refuse to leave their place of agreement. 2. An obstruction of norm office, by the act of a large group sitting.

si-th-ing (sīt'ing) n. 1. A work site workers refuse to leave their place of agreement. 2. An obstruction of norm office, by the act of a large group sitting.

si-th-out (sīt'it') n. 1. A protest demonstrators seat themselves in an appropriate place until their demands are considered. 2. Occupying the seats or an area of a protest racial discrimination.

si-th-oy (sītōlōjē) n. The science of *si-th-oy*. [Gk. *sitos*, food, grain + *-LOGY*.]

si-th-ter-ol (sītōr'ōl', -rōl', sīt'-) n. Solids that occur in plants and are used as hormones. [Gk. *sitos*, food, grain + *-ER*.]

si-th-ter (sīt'är) n. 1. One that sits, esp. to allow, put.]

si-th-ing (sīt'ing) n. 1. The act or position of sitting. 2. A period during which one is seated.

si-th-ing (sīt'ing) n. 1. The act or position of sitting, as posing for a portrait.

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